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REPORT ON IMPROVING SECONDARY EDUCATION IN THE MPR

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Dec 82 pp 5 and 6

[Report of G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party: "On Further Improvement in the Work of General Education Secondary Schools", given at the 3rd Session, 10th Convocation of the MPR People's Great Hural]

[Text] We are nearing the end of another year of the constructive struggle of the party and the Mongolian people for realization of the plans of the 18th MPRP Congress. It will go down in history as a year of nationwide socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR--an international holiday for countries of socialist cooperation and all progressive humanity, and as a year of gratifying successes in various sectors of the national economy and culture of our country.

The results of the 5th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee held the day before yesterday, and the speech given there by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, will be a stimulus for further growth of the economy and culture and development of labor and political activity of the masses. The principal conclusions and tasks set forth in the speech by comrade Y. Tsedenbal are a guide to action for the organs of the people's power at all levels to organize fulfillment of the national economy plans, for educating personnel and for improving the style and methods of labor.

In the spirit of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the succeeding plenums of the party Central Committee, we must take up some basic problems in improving the entire system of educational and developmental work in general education secondary schools.

The successes of the MPR in developing culture and education are generally known. Forever left behind are the country's centuries-old economic and cultural backwardness and the ignorance and illiteracy of the population. Now in Mongolia the transition has been essentially completed to incomplete secondary education. School has become a required stage in the life of practically every citizen. All this is the realization of the citizens' constitutional right to education.

Our state has guaranteed this right of a free education to the rising generation by creating a broad network of schools and boarding schools, by publishing the necessary textbooks, by training teachers, and by realizing many other measures to develop the system of education.

Suffice it to say that in the last 20 years the number of general education secondary schools has increased by a factor of 1.3, and the numbers of students and teachers in these institutions have increased by factors of 3.1 and 3.5, respectively. Now every fourth person in the population is studying in some kind of educational institution--a situation never seen before in the long history of the Mongolian people.

Through colossal efforts of the party and the people's state, an army of teachers has been created; these are the closest mentors of children and young people, and the central link in the education system. They have given knowledge and an entry into adult life to so many remarkable people--production foremen, scientists and engineers, famous figures in culture and art, the true heroes of our time! It is completely clear that in every achievement, even the greatest achievements of a country, there is a little part of the teacher's noble work. To them a great national thank-you!

The policies of our socialist state in the area of education provide not only for the declaration and realization of the citizens' right to education, but also for systematic improvement of educational-developmental work in connection with the demands of contemporary scientific-technical progress, and the increase in and growing complexity of problems in building socialism.

In its goals for further improvement in the education system, the MPR People's Great Hural adopted in 1963 a law for strengthening the ties between school and life and for further development of education, which will have great significance in the future as well. Now the Presidium of the People's Great Hural is taking under consideration, in its current session, a draft of the people's education law.

The introduction of this question into the session was preceded by a great deal of preliminary work in aymags, cities, somons and rayons over the course of one year. In the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and in aymags and cities, a central committee and subcommittees were established to provide preparation for the regular session of the MPR People's Great Hural. These committees systematically organized work on realizing the directives of the 18th party Congress in the area of educational-developmental work in general education schools, in mobilizing internal resources for strengthening their material base, in providing their teaching staff and in developing the creative initiative of teachers and the community. The central committee and subcommittees implemented a review of the work of all the general education schools in the country and an exchange of progressive pedagogical methods, and they organized a discussion of the draft of the people's education law. Without going into detail about what has been done, it should be noted that this preliminary work had a direct effect on increasing the attention given to school matters and to improved instruction and development of children.

The fraternal international aid of the Soviet people has had a positive effect on the development of the education system. Within the years of the last five-year plan alone, with the help of the Soviet Union 12 complexes of school buildings with space for 9,000 pupils and 10 boarding schools with 1400 beds have been built in the MPR. In the same period the Soviet Union supplied our country with completely prefabricated wood buildings for boarding schools with 10,000 beds, which accounts for 40 percent of the boarding schools put into operation between 1976 and 1980.

As a symbol of the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship, there are beautiful modern school complexes given to the Mongolian people by the Soviet Union, in the centers of the Gobi-Altay, Dzabhan, Omnogobi, Suhbaatar, Arhangay, Dundgobi, and Ubs aymags.

We will never forget the services of the Soviet teachers who worked and are still working selflessly in the MPR with the ardent desire to help our people train a national labor force. We also cannot forget that over the course of 60 years, tens of thousands of Mongolian young men and women have obtained education in various Soviet educational institutions--a matter of huge importance in the life of our entire country.

The speaker expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Soviet government and to the great Soviet people for their invaluable fraternal aid in this decisive part of building a new life.

The sacred duty of our teachers lies in educating pupils in the remarkable traditions of fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship, established by the great Lenin and the glorious son of the Mongolian people, D. Sukhe Bator. Therefore, one of the top priorities in the diverse educational work with school-children must be given to educating them in the spirit of internationalism and class solidarity with fraternal peoples.

Also under consideration at the current session is the fundamentally important question of further improvement in the educational-developmental work of general education schools.

Efforts Are Being Made to Increase Significantly the Role of the School as the Center of Educational-Developmental Activity

The party has set aside a special place for general education schools in the formation of the new man--an all-around, harmoniously developed individual.

According to a 1971 decision of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers, there has been a transition in secondary schools to a new system of instruction. In the years since then, the new system has had positive results in improving the education system. It outlines improved vocational orientation for pupils and a number of other measures directed at improving the education system. There is systematic study and implementation of advanced methods of general education schools in the Soviet Union and this country. Systematic work is conducted to improve teachers' pedagogical skills.

All this has its fruits; in recent years there has been a decline in the number of drop-outs and pupils having to repeat a year.

The teachers themselves are also demonstrating success in their undertakings. For example, a movement has developed for the right to the title of leading teachers' collective, when the entire collective possesses the experience of working as an outstanding worker. This valuable undertaking of teachers in general education schools in the Bulgan and Hobd aymags and in the city of Ulaanbaatar should be picked up by other schools in the country.

The directives of comrade Y. Tsedenbal at the 18th MPRP Congress on fundamental improvement in the educational-developmental work of secondary schools opened up new possibilities for this type of undertaking. This party directive obliges all of us to concentrate our basic efforts on the schools.

The school is the center of educational-developmental activity, and is called on to give young citizens deep and lasting knowledge, to participate actively in forming in them a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, to reveal and develop their abilities in every way possible, and thus to multiply the spiritual potential of socialism. The task is for every school to fulfill this lofty calling to the fullest. At the same time, however, we must not forget that we have some schools that lag behind. Therefore the motto: "We must operate without a single school falling behind!" must permeate the activity of every People's Deputies' Hural and every people's deputy.

Comrade G. Ad'yaa discussed further some key questions involved in improving people's education.

The improvement of schools should begin with the Ministry of People's Education.

The work of the Pedagogical Scientific Research Institute (comrade D. Shagdar, director) needs some serious reorganization.

The directors of a number of aymag (city), rayon, and somon executive committees do not provide systematic and qualified management of local schools. In the last 10 years questions of schools and children's education have been considered at sessions of the people's deputies' assemblies of the MPR in the Tob, Hobsgol, Oborhangay and Hobd aymags and in the city of Erdenet. Managers in other aymags and towns should draw the proper conclusions from this.

Improving the entire educational-developmental process depends to a huge extent on the teachers. We have the right to expect from them many valuable undertakings and effective initiatives for improving work in the area of education.

The party and government are taking the necessary measures to provide schools with teachers. They have established a pedagogical institute in Hobd and a Russian language pedagogical institute in Ulaanbaatar. In July of this year the MPRP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On some measures to provide teachers to general education secondary schools."

Concrete measures are being taken to implement this resolution. This year pedagogical VUZ's graduated twice as many teachers compared to previous years. Almost all of them went to work in rural schools.

But, as in the past, there are two pressing problems. One of them is a shortage of Russian language, mathematics, physics, and labor teachers in aymags and somons. The second is the high proportion of secondary school teachers without sufficient training.

Therefore we should increase the admissions of students from aymags into VUZ's in the specializations mentioned above. And we need to make every effort to encourage secondary school teachers without higher education to enroll in the VUZ's.

At the same time measures should be taken everywhere to stop the instability of the teaching force and to put an end to teachers' leaving schools to take other jobs.

With the goal of achieving greater stability in the teaching force, a proposal is being introduced which would allow organization of a system for presenting teachers with state awards--MPR orders and medals--for high work results.

The party Central Committee and the MPR government believe that it is advisable to take into consideration the specifics of a teacher's work when writing the supplement to the Pensions and Benefits Law dealing with teachers' pensions.

The essence, the major part of a teacher's job is the work with students. Nevertheless, this basic requirement of teaching is poorly met or even violated.

The most important pedagogical requirement consists of the following: there should be a unity of educational and developmental work; every lesson, no matter what the subject, in addition to having an instructional goal, should have a developmental goal.

Our veteran teachers have given us numerous examples of persistent and painstaking work with students. They have attached great importance to their lively work with children, they have made their charges read, write and solve problems many times, thus securing the knowledge they have acquired. It is remarkable that more and more teachers are following these examples. Every teacher should work this way.

A teacher should be distinguished not only by pedagogical skill and far-reaching knowledge, but also by personal culture, orderliness and organization, self-discipline, the highest sense of responsibility and exactingness, because in the eyes of the student, a teacher is a model for imitation. This pedagogical commandment should never be forgotten.

Success depends to a significant degree on the synchronized activity of the school directors and teachers on the one hand, and the pioneer and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations on the other. In many teaching collectives a fine tradition has developed of solving developmental questions

with the help of pioneer and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations and the extensive independent activity of these children's and young people's collectives. This tradition has been established in School No 3 in Ulaanbaatar (comrade S. Gur-Osor, director), in the secondary schools of the Monhhaan somon, Suhbaatar aymag (comrade M. Batarsuh, director), and in the city of Tosontsengel, Dzabhan aymag (comrade Z. Natsag, director).

Any underestimation or ignorance of pioneer and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League work means a huge loss in a school's developmental possibilities. We should recognize the indisputable fact that questions of development in schools must be solved under contemporary conditions, mainly through pioneer and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations. After all, there are so many matters in schools in which young pioneers and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League members are directly involved. They could make substantial gains in developing children's self-government in the schools and take it to such a level that guidance from adults would no longer be necessary. They could act as instigators of different useful activities and serve, for example, as helpers for the grade leaders; they could support the Bator group, campaign for cleanliness and order, and so on.

As we can see, the pioneers and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League offer vital development. Up to now, however, this fact has not been taken into consideration by pedagogical institutes in their training of teachers. Future teachers do not take courses in pioneer and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League activities, they are not given skills for conducting social and political work, and they are not trained in developmental work. During their studies they have only a teaching practicum in secondary schools, no practicum in social and political work.

As a result, an obvious deficiency has developed; there is a one-sided quality in the education of the teaching force. Therefore we should make a fundamental review of the instruction plans and programs of pedagogical institutions, so as to provide future teachers with more knowledge of pioneer and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League work. It is important that they know the theory and methods of this work, the basic principles of the children's organization, their self-government, laws and traditions.

It is essential that there be in the near future a general retraining of school administrators and teachers in the theory and methods of developmental work, the foundations of pioneer and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League activities, questions of child, adolescent and pedagogical psychology and children's physiology, as well as development of pedagogical, organizational skills for working with children of different ages.

It would be advisable to work out joint programs for teachers and pioneer and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League workers which would include sections on art and literature, science and technology, history and economics. Such programs of education and self-education, together with the corresponding methodological recommendations, would help raise the general cultural level and expand the horizons of teaching in this country.

The time has come to take measures for improving the system of retraining teachers. This is tied to the rapid increase in the proportion of the teaching force that is made up of young people and teachers with relatively little teaching experience.

The MPRP Central Committee considers it essential for the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee to devote a great deal of attention to activating the League's work in schools. It cannot be tolerated when school Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations do not take part in educational-developmental work.

Concrete measures should be taken to improve teachers' skills; specifically, in 1983 an institute should be established for improving teachers' skills which would deal with retraining of all teachers and serve as a methodological center for all schools; there should be improved forms and methods of organizing improvement of teachers' skills; there should be yearly seminars for teachers during the winter and spring vacations in aymag centers and towns. With the aim of raising the level of educational-developmental work in schools and bringing the teachers' work closer to scientific research, more teachers should be drawn into correspondence graduate study; there should be systematic certification and recertification of teachers. According to the results of the certification and recertification, teachers should be given differentiated methodological help; a special information service should be set up to make progressive methods in educational-developmental work and methodological recommendations available to large masses of teachers.

To ease the teachers' work with students and to activate developmental work, it is essential that there be full realization of the directive of the 18th MPRP Congress on elimination of the third shift in general education secondary schools within the current five-year plan. Resolution of this problem cannot be put off. It must be dealt with by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of People's Education, and aymag and city executive administrations.

Fundamental improvement in Russian language teaching in schools, polytechnical schools, tekhnikums and VUZ's is especially important.

The study of the Russian language is a key question not only in education, but in the development of the country as a whole. This is just how our party views the issue. The profound truth of this position is confirmed by the fact that the Russian language is the most important means of international communication and is a powerful tool in acquiring scientific-technical knowledge and contemporary cultural achievements. This is evidenced by the fact that more than one-third of all the scientific-technical literature published in the world is in Russian.

Russian was introduced as a required subject in our educational institutions long ago. Many hours in the general education secondary schools are devoted to Russian. But in spite of this, the teaching of Russian in our country remains on a low level.

The reason for this, basically, lies in insufficient professional training of teachers, lack of high-quality standard Russian textbooks for the higher grades, and ineffective utilization of technical means of instruction.

The following steps must be taken to improve Russian language instruction in general education secondary schools:

1. In light of the fact that the foundation for success in learning a foreign language is laid in the pre-school years, starting in 1984 Russian should be taught to the older groups in kindergartens in cities and large population centers. A model program and instructional-methodological package for speech development, and a collection of teaching games and visual aids should be organized. In connection with this, in addition to the training here in Mongolia of kindergarten teachers able to teach Russian, a corresponding number should be sent to study in Soviet pre-school pedagogical institutions.
2. A special program of Russian for the preparatory and elementary grades of separate general education schools should be developed and implemented beginning with the 1984-1985 academic year.

Here it is necessary to take a systematic approach, beginning in 1983, to training teachers of the elementary grades in Soviet pedagogical institutions.

3. We consider it essential to create in 1983 a department for improving teachers' skills at the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute. To provide methodological management of Russian language teachers in remote rural schools, support methodological offices must be organized in base schools of the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute in all aymag centers and other cities. It seems advisable to establish a staff methodologist for Russian language teaching in education departments of the executive committees of the assemblies of people's deputies.

In addition to these measures, there should be yearly two-week summer courses held in a number of aymags and cities for improving skills of all Russian language teachers. These should be arranged to include all Russian language teachers in four years.

In 1983 there should be recertification of all Russian language teachers to establish the level of theoretical and practical knowledge of each teacher. On this basis, differentiated and systematic work should be conducted to improve the qualifications of the teaching force. With this same goal, VUZ instructors' knowledge of Russian should also be checked in the first half of 1983.

Active work must be done in studying and disseminating progressive methods of Russian language teachers in general education schools who have achieved concrete successes; and they should be encouraged with pleasure trips to the USSR and vacation trips within our own country.

4. Russian language instruction should be improved with broader use of extra-curricular activities in Russian. It is worthwhile to give as much support

as possible to interesting activities such as a Russian language olympiad and holiday, a competition for performers of Soviet songs, the children's competition, "We are going to Artek", and others. Also of great importance are the Russian language organizations, including cultural and sports activities in schools and popular culture activities in pioneer camps. With this goal in mind, Russian language teachers and upperclass students from the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute should be attracted to pioneer camps to work as pioneer leaders.

5. Difficulties are caused by violations of the Instructions of the Ministry of People's Education stipulating that Russian language classes should have no more than 25 students, and if there are more than 25 students, the class should be divided into groups. It is essential that there be strict observance of the requirements of the Ministry of People's Education in all aynags and cities, starting with the 1983-1984 academic year.

6. In the future there should be broader utilization of specially developed radio and television Russian language lessons; textbooks to accompany these lessons should be prepared and published; broadcasts should be organized to acquaint Russian language teachers with new methods in teaching Russian.

Above we mentioned the increased role of the teacher and improved Russian language instruction as necessary conditions for improving the entire education system. It seems, however, that resolution of the following set of problems is no less important.

We are referring primarily to accelerated elimination of a certain disparity from the curriculum and programs--by establishing a proper relationship in the hours spent on various disciplines, by decreasing the students' work load, and by decreasing the overall instruction time.

The problems in the curriculum and programs lead to some confusion in the educational process. Specifically, they disrupt the strict continuity and logical coordination of topics in educational programs, they allow omission of certain required topics in textbooks, or the same topics may be studied repeatedly in different disciplines. The Ministry of People's Education should correct this situation; it should make a thorough, scientifically sound review of the curriculum and programs of secondary schools in the near future.

Here it is necessary to keep in mind that there must be first and foremost a substantial improvement in the labor development and vocational orientation of the rising generation, and we must develop a complex system of attracting students to socially useful labor.

The following points seem worthy of our attention.

In recent years interesting forms of work have appeared, such as summer camps for labor and rest, labor-polytechnical practicums and expanded labor instruction for the upper grades. We must give a green light to this type of undertaking everywhere.

We should also make every effort to encourage the movement of collectives of various enterprises to lend support to schools and help schoolchildren acquire labor skills. There has been quite a bit of interesting work done in this area.

The management of the "Erdenet" mining and concentrating combine is giving concrete help to the city's general education schools in organizing expanded labor instruction for schoolchildren. At a given time there are more than 100 students from secondary school No 1 studying five different specializations in the combine's instructional center. During their summer vacation, students have production practicums and work as apprentices in the combine's enterprises. A fine tradition has developed in the city of Tosontsengel, Dzabhan aymag: excursions are organized for students to visit the enterprises where their parents work. They are acquainted with the special features of their parents' professions and with the production process.

The association of sewing enterprises in Ulaanbaatar (comrade L. Baljinnyam, director) established at its own expense a sewing office in the capital's secondary school No 50, where pupils in the 6th, 7th and 8th grades are working. Divisions and shops of the association's children's clothing factory are lending support to this school and offering schoolchildren an opportunity to work at the factory two hours per week, thus acquainting them with conveyors and production technology. It did not take long to see the results of this work: in the last 2 years, 50 boys and girls, graduates of the school's 8th grade, have gone to work at the children's clothing factory. Of course, we could give other examples like this.

The point here is that every large industrial, agricultural, construction, transportation, and trade enterprise should have a school to sponsor, and every school should have an enterprise supporting it. This method of dealing with the problem is dictated by life itself and every ministry should work in this direction.

Furthermore, the esthetic, moral and physical development of the young generation remains the sphere of action of education agencies and pioneer and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations. There truly is no end to the work here.

I will say only a few words about children's artistic activities, an important form of esthetic development. We have so many talented young people! It is important that we do not let them die out; we should reveal the talents and support their growth in every way possible. Therefore we warmly welcome everything that promotes this noble work: various artistic competitions and festivals, active promotion of musical culture, and of course the remarkable undertaking of the central theatrical collectives in forming an amateur children's choir, a children's brass band, an amateur children's dramatic theater, an amateur children's folk music and dance ensemble, and so on. This type of undertaking can and should be supported by aymag and city houses of culture and theaters, and also by enterprises, organizations and institutions by providing use of their houses of culture and clubs. At the same time we must recognize as abnormal the fact that there is no organization responsible for managing this movement. This responsibility should be assigned to the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of People's Education of the MPR.

Development of the Rising Generation is a National Matter

As comrade Y. Tsedenbal stated at the 18th MPRP Congress, "There is not one organization, not one citizen who should not be involved in the noble work of educating children and protecting their health."

The MPRP Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers are consistently fulfilling this fundamental directive. In the period since the Congress, they have already adopted a number of resolutions on developing children's technical work, on the young naturalist movement among children and young people, on improved organization of summer vacations for pioneers and schoolchildren, and on formation of a Central Council of Pioneer Camps.

These and many other facts are evidence that the educational development of children and young people in our country has reached the level of state policy.

In this same spirit, many labor collectives, state and social organizations are taking noble initiatives. Among them we can name with gratitude the Central Committee of the Children's Fund, the Ministries of Transportation, Light and Food Industry, Forestry and Woodworking Industry, the Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration, the leadership of the Bulgan, Oborhangay, Selenge and Tob aymags, and the city of Darhan.

The serious approach taken by many labor collectives to this truly central issue can be seen in the example of the party organization and administration of the Darhan Lime and Silicate Brick Works. This collective's standard has long been a movement for the right to be called a collective with no violations of children's educational development. The children's performance and behavior here are equated with production indicators, and they play a role in evaluating the workers' activities. The enterprise's administration, party and social organizations and parents' committee work with every individual adolescent who is falling behind in his schoolwork or behavior, and they also work with his parents. When children are allowed to disrupt the order here, there is a decline in the estimation of the shop, department or brigade where the parents work. This collective responsibility for children's development has had noticeable results at this enterprise.

The Department of Minors' Affairs of the Main Police Administration in Ulaanbaatar (comrade R. Yondondemberel, director) has initiated a noble undertaking in establishing a cultural development center for children. The center was formed with the cooperation of the directors of the house-building vocational-technical school, the active help of the city executive committee, and a number of other state and social organizations. The new children's center, with more than 10 different clubs and sections, is visited now by more than 600 children from 10 different educational institutions in micro-rayon No 4, half of whom are considered difficult children.

The Children's Fund is an example of true dedication to the interests of children and the young generation, and of selfless service to children.

Ten years of tireless activity by the Children's Fund Central Committee has left a bright spot in every young heart. In these years the Children's Fund built and completely equipped 47 kindergartens and nurseries in various parts of the country, and provided a great deal of help in strengthening the material base of other kindergartens and nurseries. A design was worked out and implemented for the first children's somatic complex in Mongolia, with a hospital and polyclinic; a design has been developed for a nursery-sanatorium with 130 beds, and a maternity home is being built in Nalayh.

The Children's Fund has also done a great deal of work in increasing the effectiveness of students' extracurricular educational development. With the active aid of this organization, the wonderful "Nayramdal" international pioneer camp complex was built, in Ulaanbaatar the Central Children's Library was opened containing more than 48,000 volumes, and a new republic pioneers' palace is being built here.

The "Moydodyr" children's competition in cleanliness and culture, meetings of young technicians and athletes, the tree-planting ceremony of upperclassmen and the following transfer of the trees to the pioneers and Bator group members, the military-sports game, "Plamya", and all different kinds of competitions--all this is the work of the popular workers' organization, the Children's Fund. And there are so many more good deeds for which it is responsible! So together with our congratulations on the 10th anniversary of its formation, we can offer our sincere thanks to the Children's Fund and its Central Committee.

We have given here three different examples, but they are all concerned with the same thing--care for the children. These examples provide a clear idea of how we need to work in the spirit of the party's motto: "The educational development of the young generation is a national matter." From this we see that strengthening the educational work in many labor collectives is one of today's most urgent tasks.

Giving educational development work a national scope means the active and direct participation of assemblies at all levels, of their executive committees, of ministries and departments, enterprises, organizations and institutions, leaders of state, social and economic agencies, and national economy specialists. This of course demands a reconsideration of the attitude of some that educational development is the responsibility of a few separate organizations, such as the party, trade union and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations, and agencies of the police and people's education.

We need to coordinate the forms of organizational work with the new demands. For example, it would be advisable to establish councils on questions of children's and young people's education in all ministries and state departments, which would conduct a large amount of the work in these sectors.

It would be useful to work out in each city and aymag unified, long-range, combined plans for education of the young generation, which would clearly outline the participation of each enterprise, institution, state farm, association, and so on, in children's communist education.

In each organization and institution, at each enterprise, a combined program should be developed for working with parents, children and adolescents. It would be desirable for this plan to cover such questions as aid to parents from the collective in educating children, organizing hiking trips and excursions for children, and visits to cultural institutions, formation of a school of culture or people's school to give all workers the necessary training for working with children, and so on.

Managers of every collective should always be aware of the performance and behavior of the children of their workers, and when needed, they should take appropriate practical measures.

In recent years a fine initiative has been taken by veterans of the revolutionary struggle and leaders of production to lend support to schools, grades, or individual pupils. This practice should be continued further.

As we can see, giving educational development a national scope has expanded our possibilities in the field immeasurably. The main thing is to direct our efforts to solving the most urgent problems in development and education.

In addition to the school and other organizations, the family plays a huge role in developing young citizens. This is the first micro-environment of children and young people.

The living example of parents and their way of life have a strong influence on children. Therefore, a great responsibility falls to the parents and older family members for children's development.

The majority of parents demonstrate proper concern for their children and for their correct development, and work closely with the schools and teachers. But there are varying standards for strengthening these ties. There is the example of the schools in the city of Darhan, which have established parents' universities. By attending classes at these universities once a week, parents can hear teachers speak on concrete topics, share their opinions on questions of interest tied to children's development, and receive qualified advice and recommendations.

It is necessary to increase parents' responsibility for education of their children, for their school studies, for their participation in social activities, for adolescents' behavior in public places and especially during the evening hours.

Regularly meeting the needs of the population for children's clothing, school supplies, toys and other children's goods should be a subject of particular concern in commercial and industrial enterprises and the corresponding ministries and departments. Nevertheless, the supply of children's goods is in a bad state. Therefore the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Trade and Procurement, and the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, starting next year must introduce a special article on children's goods in the request for imported goods. The State Planning Commission and the corresponding ministries and departments should take special control of the planning of

production and the production itself of children's clothing and shoes at our domestic enterprises, and should control the quality of production.

It is also important to be aware of the problem of children's diet. School-children have several hours of intense study in school. The growing body requires specific compensation for the energy it expends.

Therefore, it is advisable to study this question and make a positive decision to introduce in each school at least a cold breakfast program, and where possible, a hot breakfast program.

By making use of local resources, aymag and somon executive committees should meet the boarding schools' needs for food products, with first priority given to meat and dairy products. Local organs of authority must also take the necessary measures for building boarding schools using their own resources.

The question of providing parents who have many children with sufficient time to work with them must also be studied and resolved.

Work with children in their local area of residence must also be given special attention. It is necessary in each micro-rayon and yurt section to find and equip premises for permanent children's rooms, where children of the micro-rayon or yurt section can spend their free time in an organized, interesting way. Every micro-rayon should have a public council for working with children. A special role should be played here by women's councils, housing councils, and veterans of labor who are enjoying their well-earned rest.

The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League teaching ranks, and VUZ and tekhnikum students could also be of great assistance. It would be beneficial to utilize the progressive Soviet methods in forming party groups and organizations in local areas of residence, drawing on the communists living in the area.

In this work with children and young people in their local area of residence, it is necessary to include the children and young people in the work of organizing a movement for a model entrance area, a model building, a model yard area around the residential buildings, a model micro-rayon, a model hashan, a model street, a model yurt section, and so on. Utilizing progressive Soviet methods, a movement for a "Building with no D's" should be started. Sports and playing areas should be set up in yurt sections.

One of the important questions in communist education is development in children of a sense of caring for socialist property. This must be initiated in the early years, in kindergartens and in the family collective. In our opinion, a code of such moral standards and requirements should be developed. Simple slogans that are easy for children to understand should be worked out; for example: "Take care of school property", "Take care of your desk", "Take care of your textbook", and so on. Of course, the main thing here is that the necessary teaching conditions must be established, effective and graphic forms

must be found for practical applications and development in schoolchildren of a sense of the need to act according to the standards and requirements expressed in the slogans.

Also of significance is cultivation of habits of culture, manners and desire for learning in children's early years. This is an important sphere in which we should apply our efforts.

There are some people among us who speak willingly and often of the deficiencies in children's educational development, but when it comes to their own direct involvement in eliminating the deficiencies, in putting an end to the offenses, they prefer to stand aside.

The important point here is to participate not with words, but with deeds in the national matter of educating the young generation. This must be accomplished by organs of assemblies at all levels, and by all people's deputies. We must draw the appropriate conclusions from this fact; the efforts of schools, parents, state, cooperative and social organizations must be united even more closely in the national matter of children's educational development. In connection with this, it is suggested that 1983 be named the Year of the Schoolchild throughout the country, signifying the multifaceted measures in the spirit of the present Session.

Strengthening the Schools' Material Base is a National Concern

Comrades! The secondary schools' material base is being strengthened at an increasing rate every year; with every five-year plan the number of places in educational institutions grows and the number of beds in boarding schools increases. This is clear confirmation of the true humanism of our socialist system. In the years of the last (6th) five-year plan alone we put into operation educational buildings with 43,500 places, boarding schools with 24,000 beds; and in the past 2 years of the 7th Five-Year Plan, the growth in these indicators was 11,600 and 5,400, respectively.

Supporting organizations provide help to schools. In 1979 alone, the International Year of the Child, they provided schools and kindergartens with 51 educational buildings. On this basis we can expect the Year of the Schoolchild to be a year of mass popular enthusiasm for strengthening the material base of children's institutions. This will correspond fully to the spirit and directives of the 18th MPRP Congress, at which comrade Y. Tsedenbal said, "The initiative of ministries and departments in establishing children's institutions with their own funds deserves our approval."

In the 6th Five-Year Plan, the state appropriated twice as much for equipping educational premises and boarding schools as was appropriated in the three previous five-year plans put together. As a result, every secondary school was provided with complex visual aids, the majority of which are used in the laboratory system of instruction.

Ministries and departments, industrial enterprises and other economic organizations offer important reserves for construction of children's projects. With the aim of more complete utilization of these reserves, some normative act should be adopted which would oblige ministries and departments, enterprises and economic organizations, state farms and agricultural associations to appropriate means for strengthening the material base of schools and kindergartens.

An important sphere of action for enterprises and economic organizations, including agricultural associations and state farms, is the construction of well-designed summer camps for work and rest, for protecting and promoting students' health. Today there are more than 300 pioneer camps and work and rest camps in the country, where only 21 percent of the schoolchildren spend their summer vacations. This is not enough. We must make a change in this area and develop a movement to build pioneer camps and work and rest camps. It would be advisable to organize by the end of the current five-year plan at least one pioneer camp for each aymag and town.

The discussion at the Session of the MPR People's Great Hural on further improvement in the educational-developmental work in general education schools and adoption of the law on people's education are meant to promote realization of the directives of the Program of the MPRP and the 18th party Congress in the area of communist education of the young generation.

Consistent realization of the tasks set by the current session in the area of improved educational-developmental work in secondary schools and the provisions of the people's education law--this is a matter of great importance.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed firm confidence that teachers, pedagogues, and all the workers in our country will make every effort to put into practice the decisions of the 5th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and the 3rd Session, 10th Convocation, of the MPR People's Great Hural, and that they will take on with honor the responsible and honorable tasks of increasing the effectiveness and quality of educational-developmental work in general education schools.

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1983 STATE PLAN TO DEVELOP NATIONAL ECONOMY AND CULTURE OF MPR

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Dec 82 pp 2 and 3

[Report of D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the MPR, at the 3rd Session, 10th Convocation, of the People's Great Hural of the MPR]

[Text] Comrade deputies!

The MPR Council of Ministers is presenting for consideration by the present Session of the People's Great Hural a draft of the 1983 State Plan to develop the national economy and culture of the MPR. The draft was worked out on the basis of the goals set by the five-year plan for 1983, taking into account the results of fulfilling the plans for the first two years of the 7th Five-Year Plan, and the proposals of ministries, state committees, and aymag and city executive committees of the assemblies of people's deputies.

Yesterday's Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee considered and on the whole approved the draft of the 1983 State Plan.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, gave a major speech at the Plenum.

In the speech by comrade Y. Tsedenbal and in the report by comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, at the Plenum, concrete instructions were given for fundamental questions that are of decisive significance in realizing the tasks set in the five-year plan for the country's economic and social development, including those for 1983. These instructions include questions of increasing production efficiency, intensifying the policy of economy, improving the quality of production and of all work, improving the design and fulfillment of the capital construction plan, strengthening state and labor discipline, increased effectiveness of control and verification of work done.

The decisions of the Fifth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, and the conclusions and instructions contained in comrade Y. Tsedenbal's speech at the Plenum, are mobilizing the party and the people to put into practice the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and to fulfill the plan quotas for 1983.

Comrade deputies!

Allow me to speak briefly on the basic results of fulfilling the 1982 plan to develop the national economy and culture of the MPR.

Preliminary Results of Fulfilling the 1982 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR

Under the leadership of the MPRP and with the aid and support of countries of socialist cooperation, first and foremost the Soviet Union, the workers of our country have spread socialist competition to fulfill the plan quotas for economic and social development and to offer a fitting welcome of outstanding labor to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR; and according to basic indicators, they are successfully fulfilling the 1982 plan.

The results of the first two years of the 7th Five-Year Plan show that the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress are being put into practice consistently, the country's economic potential is increasing, national production is growing, and there is a steady rise in the well-being and cultural level of the people.

In the past two years of the five-year plan, 8 billion tugriks from all financing sources have been invested to strengthen the material and technical base of sectors of the national economy. Over 70 percent of the capital investments were made in the area of material production, including 3.6 billion tugriks for industry and 1.1 billion tugriks for agriculture.

During this same period the fixed capital of the national economy increased by 6.5 billion tugriks, with a 4.8 billion tugrik increase in production fixed capital. In 1982 the national income will show a 16.4 percent increase over 1980, a 7.4 percent increase over 1981, and the goals will be met for the long-range plan for growth in national production.

In 1981 and 1982 the productivity of national labor increased by 9.9 percent, which accounted for almost two-thirds of the increase in the national income.

Agricultural production for 1982 will show a 16 percent increase compared to the average annual volume of the previous five-year plan. In 1981 and 1982 there were average increases of 1 million head of young livestock raised, 24,000 tons of livestock (on the hoof) and 4.5 million liters of milk provided to state procurement compared to the corresponding indicators for 1976-1980. In 1982 there was a national total of 9.4 million head of young livestock raised; there was a reduction in livestock losses compared to the previous years, and therefore there is a real possibility that the yearly plan for increasing the livestock population will be fulfilled. In 10 aymags, including Bayan-Olgii, Bulgan, Selenge, and Tob, the state plan for increasing the livestock population will be met.

In 1982 our country's farmers have harvested 544,000 tons of grain and 110,000 tons of potatoes and vegetables; this represents increases of 40 and 50 percent, respectively, over the average annual indicators for 1976-1980.

The average annual rate of growth in industrial production for 1981-1982 was 10 percent, which is a fulfillment of the planned growth. The production plan has been exceeded in the fuel, woodworking, leather-shoe, chemical, printing and food industries; the plan for extraction of non-ferrous metals has also been exceeded.

The material and technical base for transportation and communication is being strengthened, and plan quotas on the whole are being fulfilled in these sectors.

The goals set by the 18th MPRP Congress for improving the people's material well-being and cultural level are also being met.

In 1981 and 1982 a number of important additional measures were realized, directed at increasing workers' monetary income. Medications for children under the age of one year are now being provided free of charge; salary increases were given to engineering and technical workers at thermal and electrical power plants and networks, and construction workers also received bonuses for continuous work, and several types of privileges were also provided. In 1982 there was an increase in procurement prices for different types of livestock products and a system was established for stimulating growth in the volume of livestock production for state procurement. Incentive measures were taken to keep young workers in various sectors of the national economy and livestock breeders in the areas to which they were originally assigned. Members of agricultural associations were included in the state pension security system and starting in 1982, the same system is used for their pensions as is used for industrial, professional and office workers.

The monetary income of the population has increased. In conjunction with the increase in monetary income and the increased purchasing power of the population, retail goods turnover in 1982 will show a 9.8 percent increase over 1980 and will reach 3.7 billion tugriks.

Plan quotas are being met for developing housing, municipal and personal services, education, culture, and health care, and the material base of these sectors is also being strengthened.

In accord with the five-year plan and the Intergovernmental Agreement, economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries is being developed.

We should note that along with the successes in fulfilling the State Plan, there are still some deficiencies.

The rate of growth in labor productivity is unsatisfactory, especially in construction and railroad transportation.

The Ministry of Light and Food Industry, the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry, the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry, and the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials have not fulfilled the plan quotas for economy of raw materials, production materials, fuel and power.

The opportunities available for increasing the livestock population and livestock production are not being exploited completely. In various aymags and farms there have been no noticeable reductions in wasteful losses of livestock. This is the principal reason behind the failure to fulfill this year's state plan for increasing the livestock population in Suhbaatar, Gobi-Altay, Dzabhan and Dornod aymags. In recent years there has been a trend developing in some aymags toward reductions in the camel populations and a slower rate of growth in cattle and horse populations.

Due to poor organization of farms' milk production, Hentiy, Tob, Dornod and Dundgobi aymags have not fulfilled the plan for butter production, and Selenge and Dornod aymags have not fulfilled the state procurement plan for milk. In addition, many aymags did not fulfill the plan for production of melted butter, fermented mare's milk and other dairy products.

Soil cultivation, sowing and harvesting work often are not being carried out in accordance with agro-technical requirements, and deficiencies continue to exist, such as inadequate and incomplete application of measures in fertilization and in the battle against weeds; also the time spent on harvesting is drawn out too long. Also still on a low level are exploitation, repair and service of agricultural technical equipment. In 1982 the weather and climatic conditions were more favorable for farming than in preceding years, but the state plan for grain, potato and vegetable harvests was not met. The increase in the harvest was due primarily to the expanded area under cultivation. Part of this year's grain harvest does not meet quality requirements. Losses of grain, potatoes and vegetables occur in transport and storage.

In industry the production plan is not being fulfilled for some of the most important types of products--both according to the products list and the goals for increased quality of production. The Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry, the Ministry of Social Economy and Services, the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials and the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry did not fulfill the 1982 plan for production of basic types of industrial products of 26 different descriptions. The Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry, the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry and the Ministry of Transportation did not fulfill the production plan for first quality products.

The quality, style and models of different articles from a number of enterprises under the Ministry of Light and Food Industry do not correspond to contemporary demands, which leads to an irrational expenditure of raw materials and material resources. There are also deficiencies in the work of trade and foreign trade organizations in the selection of goods, in studying the demands of the population, and in rational distribution of the available marketable goods. These deficiencies have a negative effect on the ability to provide for the needs of the population, in particular in children's, youth's and women's clothing.

Construction and installation organizations often do not follow the directives to concentrate construction materials, equipment, machinery and manpower on priority projects. Their ministry and department customers are not always prompt in providing technical and economic bases, issuing technical conditions for

planning estimates, properly registering orders or organizing complex deliveries of materials and equipment for projects under construction. On the whole, these are the reasons behind long delays in the completion of construction projects and the failure to fulfill the plan for putting new projects into operation, which leads to an increase in the number of unfinished construction projects. The plan for putting a number of very important projects into operation is not being met; these are projects that have been ordered by the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry, the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry, the Ministry of People's Education and the Ministry of Transportation. In the industrial sector alone in 1981-1982, due to a failure to put 10 large enterprises into operation, the opportunity was lost to put out production worth more than 40 million tugriks.

In ministries, departments, aymags and cities, not enough is being done to implement the decrees of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers (Nos 138, 184, 243 of 1982) on economical expenditure of power, fuel and lubricating materials, improved utilization of transportation means and secondary raw materials.

Work on introducing into production scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods still falls short of the demands of the national economy.

Every ministry, state committee, department, aymag and city executive committee of the assemblies of people's deputies and their leadership, and every labor collective should draw the fundamental conclusions from the deficiencies indicated and should outline concrete steps to eliminate them, to carry out everywhere the struggle for an improved style of work and increased responsibility for fulfilling the state plan.

Basic Goals of the 1983 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR

Comrade deputies!

In accordance with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, the main goal of the 1983 State Plan is growth of national production and its efficiency by means of expanding and strengthening the material and technical base of the national economy, making more rational utilization of manpower, material and financial resources, broad application of scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods, improved quality of all work and on this basis, further improvement in the material well-being and cultural level of the people.

In developing the 1983 plan, the MPR Council of Ministers focused special attention on accelerated growth of national production and increasing its efficiency. The plan for 1983 stipulates a 7.6 percent increase in the national income.

There are plans to direct capital investments of 4.4 billion tugriks from all sources of financing toward strengthening the material and technical base of

the national economy. More than 70 percent of these investments will be made in the area of material production. Fixed production capital in the national economy will reach 25 billion tugriks and there will be an increase in the capital-labor ratio.

More than 19,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and skilled workers will be entering the national economy; 15,000 of them will be sent into the material production sector. There are plans to assign more than 11,000 graduates of the 8th and 10th grades of general education schools directly to production. In addition to this, almost 1000 workers and livestock breeders will be sent according to an organized selection and relocation system to enterprises and farms experiencing manpower shortages.

When receiving new personnel and workers, ministries, departments and aymag and city executive committees of assemblies of people's deputies must take measures toward rational distribution of the new personnel and toward keeping them in their new positions. They must also show proper concern for their welfare.

Important conditions for successfully fulfilling the goals of the planned growth in national production and of improving the material well-being of the people include improved utilization of the present production potential and increased economic efficiency in all sectors of the national economy and in every economic unit. The plan for the year calls for national labor productivity to increase by 5.4 percent, which will account for approximately 70 percent of the increase in the national income. To meet this goal, concrete measures must be outlined and realized for complete exploitation of production capacities, improved organization of labor and strengthened labor discipline. In 1983, 13 economic ministries and departments are issuing goals for including 27 percent of all workers in the brigade system of labor organization and wages.

Of special importance is regular application of concrete measures in every enterprise and economic organization for improving the wage system by directing it toward developing initiative in labor collectives and in every worker to improve the quality of production, and toward more complete mobilization and utilization of available reserves. The State Committee for Labor and Social Security and the ministries and departments involved should play a more active role in organizing this work.

Economy of raw materials and energy resources is of ever-growing importance.

The plan outlines specific goals for economizing on raw materials, production materials, fuel and power, and also for reducing production and distribution costs. The 1983 plan establishes quotas for economy of raw materials, production materials and fuel for the ministries and departments concerned, totalling no less than 50 million tugriks.

Fulfilling the tasks for economy of raw materials and energy resources must become one of the basic criteria in evaluating the results of work done by ministries, enterprises and farms. Ministries, departments and aymag and city executive committees of assemblies of people's deputies must take a more concrete approach to questions of improving standards for expenditure of raw

materials, production materials, fuel and power, mobilizing every worker to fulfill the plan with the least possible waste. At all enterprises, economic organizations, shops, sections and at all work sites there should be a decisive battle against uneconomical and wasteful practices.

Goals for Improving the Material Well-Being and Cultural Level of the People
Comrade deputies!

The 1983 plan to develop the national economy and culture provides for broad measures toward further improvements in the material well-being and cultural level of the people.

In accordance with the goals for more complete satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the people, there is a plan to increase the consumption fund by 4.6 percent over 1982. This year's plan calls for a 5 percent increase in the monetary income of the population, which includes a 3.9 percent increase in the wage fund for industrial, professional and office workers and a 5.8 percent increase in the monetary income of agricultural association members from the public sector. Means allocated from the state budget for social and cultural measures will be increased by more than 110 million tugriks compared to the current year; this includes an additional 30 million tugriks for pensions and benefits.

In accordance with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, starting in 1983 the state pension security system will include agricultural association members who are invalids or have lost their means of support, and the size of the pensions they receive will be increased. Measures will also be taken to increase the number of specialists who receive supplemental wages for working in the Gobi and there will be an increase in the wage rates for fuel and power industry workers. In accordance with the decree issued by the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers, starting in 1982 special benefits and privileges will be offered to livestock breeders who establish permanent residence in agricultural associations or state farms in eastern and Gobi aynags.

In conjunction with the growth in the population's monetary income and purchasing power and the marketable stocks of consumer goods, there is a planned 4.3 percent increase over 1982 in retail goods turnover in state and cooperative trade, bringing it to 3.8 billion tugriks. The marketable stocks of consumer goods will be increased by domestic production and by import receipts. There is a planned increase in the sale of food products to the population, including a 9 percent increase in meat and meat products; an 8 percent increase in milk and dairy products; an 18 percent increase in flour and flour goods; a 6 percent increase in confectionery items; a 24 percent increase in potatoes and vegetables; and a 31 percent increase in eggs.

There are plans to expand the network of public eating facilities, warehouses and vegetable storehouses.

The Ministry of Trade and Procurement must increase its demands on industrial enterprises and agricultural and foreign trade organizations that are not

providing the selection or quality of articles needed by the population; it must take steps to improve the study of the demand for goods, regulate commodity resources and reduce distribution costs.

This year's plan calls for further development of enterprises' subsidiary farms and of private farms, which will help increase the variety of food products.

In 1983 there are plans to realize a number of measures directed at further development of education, culture, art, health care, social economy and services, and expansion and strengthening of their material base. Capital investments in non-production sectors will total 1.26 billion tugriks, as a result of which fixed capital in this area will grow by 8.5 percent compared to 1982 and will reach 11.4 billion tugriks.

Consideration by the current session of the People's Great Hural of the "Law on People's Education in the MPR", and questions of further improvement in the educational-developmental work in general education schools is yet more graphic evidence of the huge concern and attention given by the party and the government to improving the system of education and all-around development of the young generation.

In 1983 the number of students in general education schools will increase by 7000. There will be 51,000 young men and women with complete and incomplete secondary education going on to further study or into production. Over 8000 young workers and livestock breeders will receive complete and incomplete secondary education through the system of workers' general education schools.

New buildings for general education schools with a total capacity of 9800 will be put into operation and in city and aymag center schools 350 children's after-school groups will be established.

In conjunction with the demand in the national economy for skilled workers, there is a plan to send 13,100 young men and women to study in Mongolian and foreign higher and secondary specialized education institutions.

In the coming year, 24 kindergartens and nurseries will open, making it possible to increase by 2.4 percent over 1982 the number of children included in pre-school institutions.

The network and scope of services of cultural institutions will be expanded.

The number of medical institutions will be increased, their material base will be strengthened and the hiring of skilled personnel will be improved. The number of hospital beds will be increased by 3.6 percent, the number of physicians will be increased by 7 percent, and the number of middle-level medical personnel will be increased by 4.3 percent. The scope of services in rest homes, clinics and pioneer camps will be expanded.

Physical education and sports for the population will be developed further. There are plans for 1983 winter and summer republic athletic games.

In the coming year there are plans for social economy and services to receive capital investments of over 700 million tugriks, which is approximately 60 million tugriks more than what is outlined for 1983 in the five-year plan. In 1983 housing with a total of 160,000 square meters of living space should be put into use. There are plans to organize sale of different types of construction materials to the population, primarily in cities.

The volume of municipal services will increase by 2.4 percent and domestic services will increase by 4.5 percent.

The executive committees of assemblies of people's deputies in aymags, cities, somons and rayons must outline and implement measures to improve the public services and amenities of cities and population centers and the utilization and repair of residential buildings.

Comrade deputies!

Allow me to report on the 1983 plan quotas for sectors of the national economy and culture and on measures for realizing them.

Agriculture

The basic goal of the plan to develop agriculture is to provide further growth in the production of livestock and farming products on the basis of efficient utilization of the constantly growing material base. There are plans for 1983 to increase agricultural production by 27 percent compared to the average annual volume for 1976-1980, and by 9 percent compared to 1982; this includes a 4.9 percent increase in livestock production and a 21 percent increase in farming production.

Also planned is a significant increase in the production of basic types of livestock products. Specifically, there will be a 3 percent increase in meat production; a 25.4 percent increase in the volume of centralized milk supplies; a 15 percent increase in butter; a 3.5 percent increase in wool; and a 26 percent increase in eggs compared to the average annual volumes in the last five-year plan.

The year's plan calls for an increase in the sheep population of no less than 148,000 head; the cattle population should increase by 49,000 head, goats by 24,000, horses by 15,000 and camels by 3,000. By the end of 1983 the female breeding population of livestock should reach 12 million and no fewer than 9.4 million young animals should be raised, which is over 400,000 more than the average annual number of young animals raised over the last five years. Attention must be concentrated on successful wintering of livestock if these goals are to be met. In connection with this, in November of this year the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers issued a decree on additional measures for preserving the livestock population over the winter-spring period of 1982-1983. This decree provides for significant supplemental wages to livestock breeders who maintain 99-100 percent of their young animals through July of the following year. Material incentives are also offered to managers of local organizations and farms.

In 1982, 7.6 percent more fodder was laid in than in the preceding year. There should be rational utilization of feed resources in all farms with the goal of reducing the livestock losses to a minimum, especially the young animals under one year old and the female breeding population; the young offspring should be protected and preserved and more young animals should be raised. In the coming year, taking into account the positive results being achieved in various aymags, there is a plan for expanded construction of centers for delivering young animals. Every effort will be made to support construction of these centers, using means allocated for strengthening livestock breeding units. Aymags, agricultural associations and state farms must do their part and devote particular attention to efficient utilization of these centers as the focus for concentrating their forces and means in livestock production, and as a cultural and social services center for livestock breeders.

The 1983 State Budget has allocations of 61 million tugriks for financing veterinary institutions and preventive measures against various livestock diseases. The Ministry of Agriculture and the leadership of aymags and somons must take measures for improving the work of veterinary services, proper utilization of treatment-feeding centers, increasing the role and responsibility of veterinarians and livestock specialists, and strengthening control over their work.

The volume of fodder produced in 1983 will be over 280,000 tons greater than the average annual production for 1976-1980 and will reach 980,000 tons of feed units.

Aymags are being assigned goals for increased fodder procurement through irrigation of hay fields with a total area of 50,000 hectares using simplified irrigation methods, such as furrow and run-off irrigation making use of reservoirs, springs, rivers, wells and waste water. Every year a great deal of manpower and technical equipment is mobilized for the hay-mowing work; but there are still deficiencies, such as prolonged periods spent on completing the harvest, procurement of poor quality hay at high cost. The Ministry of Agriculture and aymag and local agencies should draw some fundamental conclusions from this and take measures to eliminate the deficiencies.

An important source for increasing meat resources is reliable organization of the driving and slaughter of livestock for procurement. In the current year the majority of aymags achieved substantial successes in fattening livestock for state procurement, as a result of which the weight of livestock (on the hoof) for spring procurement exceeded the plan. The 1983 plan calls for an increase in the average weight of livestock sold for meat of no less than 2 percent over the average for 1982, which turned out to be a particularly favorable year for livestock breeding. The plan also calls for construction of fattening sites for 6000 head of cattle and for putting into operation fattening sites for 12,000 head of small livestock. Every farm and aymag should work out and implement concrete measures to surpass plan quotas for meeting centralized demands for meat and livestock. This can be done by increasing meat resources with improved fattening of livestock in distant pastures, and preventing losses during the drive; progressive measures should be applied to accomplish this.

The 1983 plan calls for the thoroughbred livestock population to increase by 12,000 head, crossbred cattle by 11,000 head, and the best offspring of local breeds of sheep by 37,000 head. Also planned is concentrated breeding of fine-fleeced and semifine-fleeced sheep in 23 state farms and agricultural associations. Taking into account the special characteristics of breeding sheep for wool, the plan establishes indicators for these farms such as the number of sheep at the end of the year and the volume of state procurement of livestock and wool.

With the goal of supplying the population with food products in the coming year, the plan calls for an increase in milk production of 28 million liters, an increase in butter of more than 500 tons, and an increase in fermented mare's milk of 2 million tons compared to the previous year.

There are plans for construction of 9 mechanized dairy farms with a capacity of 3000 cows, 8 simplified dairy farms near aymag centers and in butter-making zones, and 3 farms for raising heifers.

It should be noted that not all the possibilities for increasing production of milk and milk products are being fully utilized. In the current year, an opportunity to produce almost 400 tons of butter was lost; this was due primarily to a failure to take prompt measures directed at using all cows in the public sector for milking. The Ministry of Agriculture and aymag executive committees of assemblies of people's deputies must outline and implement effective measures to surpass the state procurement plan for butter and milk based on complete utilization of milk production reserves of all farms.

In the coming year the plan calls for a grain harvest of no less than 600,000 tons, potato and vegetable crops of 124,000 tons and 300,000 tons of fodder. There will be development of 98,000 hectares of virgin lands. Also outlined is a 1.7 quintal increase in grain yield and a 15-20 quintal increase in potato and vegetable yield compared to average annual indicators for the last five-year plan.

There will be an increase in the area of crop land under irrigation and the area of fertilized land will reach 350,000 hectares. Also planned is application of anti-erosion techniques and technology over 300,000 hectares and strip-cropping of 350,000 hectares.

In 1983 agriculture will receive 390 combines and thousands of tractors. There are plans for construction of repair shops, centers for technical service on agricultural technical equipment, and seed-sorting stations.

Under the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture and other ministries and departments, all necessary conditions should be properly established for a successful sowing campaign for grain and other crops of this year's plan; this should include questions of supplying farms promptly with the necessary agricultural technical equipment, spare parts, fertilizers and chemicals.

The Ministry of Agriculture and aymags should organize more intensively their work on development and implementation of agricultural technology for crop cultivation at every farm that corresponds to the local natural and climatic features and soil composition.

Along with full utilization of the capacities of engineering-type irrigation systems, aymags and somons must utilize the possibilities of irrigating land with simplified methods to increase the harvest of potatoes, vegetables, and grain and fodder crops.

In agricultural associations and state farms, special attention should be given to sorting and storing grain and seed potatoes according to the technology, and also, during sowing, to utilization of standards that fully meet requirements.

Capital investments of 650 million tugriks will be directed toward further strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture. This is 30 million tugriks more than was anticipated for 1983 in the five-year plan.

The leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and local organs of authority should draw conclusions from the fact that due to deficiencies in their work as clients in 1981-1982, there were delays in construction time and a number of projects were not put into operation on time, projects which are important for increasing agricultural production; special attention should be focused by the leadership of these organs on efficient and full utilization of means allocated to agriculture.

In the coming year 1400 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and 3900 skilled workers, including 2500 tractor operators, will be entering agricultural work.

There are plans for expanded construction of housing for tractor operators on state farms at the expense of centralized capital investments. In addition to this, there will be increased aid to tractor operators for individual housing construction, in the form of credit and materials provided at reduced prices.

At the 18th MPRP Congress it was stated that it would be advisable to reduce the number of indicators established by the plan and to improve the system for evaluating their fulfillment. In accord with the decree of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers (No 23, 1982), starting in 1983 aymags and cities will be assigned plan quotas for basic indicators that define end results of agricultural production. This will be important in expanding the rights and increasing the responsibility of aymags and cities in solving questions of optimal organization of agricultural production and in choosing effective ways of fulfilling the goals of the state plan, taking into account local conditions and possibilities.

In accord with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, directed complex programs are being worked out in central planning and economic agencies to develop agriculture and improve the supply of foodstuffs to the population. These programs will include complex measures for reliably meeting the needs of the country for food products and agricultural raw materials by solving problems of improved

labor and living conditions of rural workers. It should be noted especially that ministries, departments, executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies and agricultural and scientific organizations should take an active role in developing these programs.

Industry

The fundamental task in industry for the remaining years of the 7th Five-Year Plan, including 1983, consists of meeting the demands of the national economy and population more completely in terms of industrial production of the proper quality and a steady increase in production efficiency on the basis of complete utilization of production capacities, prompt exploitation of new capacities and economical utilization of manpower, material and raw material resources.

The year's plan calls for a 10.3 percent increase in gross industrial production compared to 1982. The plan stipulates higher rates of production growth in the fuel and power industry, metal-working industry, light and food industry, construction materials industry and non-ferrous metallurgy.

A 3.3 percent increase in labor productivity and a 15 percent increase in income compared to 1982 are planned in industry.

In the plan to develop industry special attention is given to improving the quality of production. Product quality must meet the needs of the country and the people fully. Poor quality products that do not meet the consumer demand are a waste of socialist property. This is the only position from which production should be organized.

The plan calls for the proportion of the total volume of goods produced in industry that is first quality production to reach 31 percent. This should be accomplished by increasing the quality of the basic types of production of light, food, mining, woodworking and construction materials industry. In 1983 approximately 120 enterprises and economic organizations will be assigned plan quotas for development, experimentation and implementation of a complex system for managing product quality. In connection with this, economic ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations in addition to implementing the complex system for managing product quality, must also develop more broadly the movement of brigades for high quality. The State Committee for Prices and Standards must carry out prompt quality certification of the products of enterprises and economic organizations turning out first quality production. Here measures must be taken to expand the variety of articles produced, to accelerate development and implementation of new models and also to determine optimal volumes of mass production of specific models and types of products.

As a result of the requirements for economical and efficient use of material resources, in 1983 the industrial enterprises and organizations concerned will be given goals for turning out 27 million tugriks' worth of production using secondary raw materials, in addition to their goals for economizing on materials, raw materials, fuel and power.

From all sources of financing, capital investments of 1.9 billion tugriks will be directed to sectors of industry to strengthen further their material and technical base.

The plan also calls for 1200 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and 2900 skilled workers to be sent to work in sectors of industry.

The gross production in the fuel and power industry will grow by 10.5 percent, the volume of coal extracted should reach almost 5 million tons, electrical power production should reach 1.4 billion kilowatt hours and heat output should reach 5 million kilogram calories.

The fuel and power industry will receive 890 million tugriks. There are plans to continue work on expanding the coal mines at Sharyn gol and Nalayh and on construction of the Baga nuur coal mine, the thermal and electric power plant no 4 in Ulaanbaatar, the electrical power lines between Choyr and Baga nuur and Bulgan and Harhorin. Expansion of the electric power plant in Darhan will be started and diesel plants in 9 aymag centers will also be expanded. Local coal mines will be well-planned and well-managed, local electrical power lines with a total length of over 170 kilometers will be constructed.

Rational utilization of fuel and power is an important reserve in meeting the growing demands of the national economy and population for fuel and power resources. The 1983 State Plan establishes quotas for enterprises and economic organizations to save no less than 60 million kilowatt hours of electrical power, 65,000 kilogram calories of thermal power and 116,000 tons of coal.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry and executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies must take steps to establish monthly limits on consumption of electrical power according to basic demands, they must reduce the peak hour loads on electrical plants and regulate the order of priority of work units and a plan schedule for heat output that is dependent on the average daily temperature without infringing on consumers' interests.

To maintain the necessary coal reserves for electric plants, the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry and the Ministry of Transportation must give proper attention to questions of securing regular transport of coal in the central region and take measures to satisfy demands for freight cars and improved organization of freight loading and unloading operations.

In the ore mining industry gross production will increase by 7.9 percent. Capital investments of 267 million tugriks will be made for construction of new ore mining enterprises and expansion and reconstruction of those already in operation.

Measures have been outlined for implementation at ore mining enterprises to increase labor productivity and reduce costs, specifically, by introducing a progressive method of transporting broken-up rock, improved technology for concentrating ore and developing pillars in underground mines.

In 1983 the volume of geological exploration work will grow by 4 percent; this includes expanded search operations.

The production of construction materials will increase by 13.9 percent; the production of wall materials will increase by 11.1 million units, and production of conventional brick and reinforced concrete products will increase by 30,000 cubic meters.

Fulfillment of the construction materials production plan will be an important condition for realizing the planned capital construction program.

Capital investments of over 250 million tugriks are designated for construction, expansion and reconstruction of construction materials enterprises.

A combine for fiberglass and heat insulation products will be put into operation in Darhan; also a brick plant in Mandalgobi and a wall materials enterprise in Ubdug-hudak will be put into operation and expansion of a reinforced concrete plant in Ulaanbaatar will be completed. Production in the lumber and woodworking industry will increase by 9.1 percent, including a 43,500 cubic meter increase in the amount of timber logged and a 35,000 cubic meter increase in lumber production.

Construction will be completed on a furniture and cardboard combine and a plant for production of joinery materials and built-in furniture in Ulaanbaatar, and a furniture and composition board shop at the woodworking combine in Suhbaatar.

The Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry must take measures to increase the output of finished products at woodworking enterprises, improve the design of wooden consumer goods, expand the variety and improve the quality of the products they turn out.

Production in metalworking and repair enterprises will increase by 11.5 percent. Repair enterprises are being assigned the task of organizing production of new types of spare parts and household articles of 17 different types.

Gross production in light industry will increase by 12 percent. Carpet production will increase by 149,000 square meters, production of knit articles will increase by 470,000 units, leather shoes by 465,000 pair and women's and children's clothing by 29 million tugriks. The second section of the carpet factory in Erdenet will be put into operation.

There is an increase of 80 million tugriks planned for output of first quality products in light industry enterprises.

The most important goals in this sector are constant improvement in the quality of products turned out, rational utilization of leather raw materials and half-finished leather products, and increased output of goods by utilizing local raw materials resources.

The Ministry of Light and Food Industry should take effective measures to improve the quality of consumer goods produced and to set a regular tempo of work at enterprises.

Gross production in the food industry will grow by 7.3 percent. Production of foodstuffs such as sausage, meat, flour, bread and rolls, confectionery items, animal fats and beverages will be greater than the goals for 1983 outlined in the five-year plan.

There are plans to put into operation a dairy plant and a bread and confectionery combine in Ulaanbaatar, a slaughterhouse in Uliastay, a flour-milling combine in Darhan, and bread and roll shops at food combines in the cities of Ulaangom, Uliastay and Arbayheer.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Light and Food Industry, executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies should take measures in accord with economic agreements to supply materials to food enterprises that are needed to meet production plans, and also to uncover and mobilize reserves and possibilities for increasing output of foodstuffs. By coordinating output, distribution and supply of foodstuffs, aymag operations groups are called on to play an important role in realizing these measures.

Capital Investments and Capital Construction

As was mentioned above, capital investments of 4.4 billion tugriks from all financing sources are designated for the republic's national economy. The volume of construction and installation work to be fulfilled by forces of Mongolian construction organizations will increase by 8 percent compared to the previous year and will reach 1.1 billion tugriks.

In working out the design of the 1983 capital construction plan the following points were taken into consideration: the provision of planning estimates, contracts for supply of materials and equipment, the degree to which questions of engineering communications are resolved, and the course of plan fulfillment in terms of putting projects into operation over the past two years. In addition to this, plans for capital investments and capital construction for the remaining three years of the five-year plan have been refined and developed in the direction of reducing the number of new starts on construction projects and the construction projects that remain unfinished, concentrating forces, means and material resources on projects already under construction and those that are especially important.

In the coming year over 61 percent of capital investments will be directed at projects under construction and equipment; the amount of unfinished construction will be reduced by approximately 110 million tugriks compared to 1982.

In accord with the demands for increasing the effectiveness of capital investments, there are plans for a significant increase in means allocated for expansion and modernization of operating enterprises and economic organizations. In 1983 over 800 million tugriks will be allocated for this purpose, or 25 percent of the total capital investments for material production.

Also outlined is allocation of 245 million tugriks for strengthening and expanding the industrial base of construction organizations, improving their supply of machinery, mechanical equipment and transportation means.

With the aim of economizing on construction materials, the plan calls for specific quotas to be assigned to the principal contract organizations for economizing on 30 different types of construction materials. Construction organizations must take measures to eliminate cases of overexpenditure of

construction materials in relation to accepted standards and of irrational utilization of materials; control in this area must be strengthened on the part of the State Committee for Building, Architecture and Technical Control and the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

The State Committee for Building, Architecture and Technical Control, together with the proper ministries and departments, should take measures to reduce the estimated cost of construction work by utilizing economical designs and local construction materials in the planning estimates.

Central and local supply organizations and executive committees of aymag assemblies of people's deputies should give first priority to local agricultural and other important projects under construction, including projects being built using the organizations own resources, in supplying the necessary materials and equipment.

Over 3000 engineering and technical personnel and skilled workers will enter the construction and construction materials industry.

Measures will be taken to improve planning and financing of capital construction.

Transportation and Communications

Capital investments of over 220 million tugriks will be directed at measures to strengthen the production and technical base of all forms of transportation and for construction of bridges and roads. The year's plan calls for the freight turnover of all forms of transportation to increase by 2.1 percent and the volume of passenger transport by 4.7 percent.

The most important tasks of transportation organizations involve satisfying the transport demands of the national economy by improving the coordination of operations of all forms of transportation and utilization of transportation means, improving the quality of repair and service, and making every effort to economize on fuel materials.

The state plan establishes quotas for reducing the specific expenditure of fuel per one ton-kilometer delivered on general use motor transport by 1.6 percent, and on rail transport by 1.2 percent.

Aymags and cities should follow the plan and take specific measures to economize on oil products, improve utilization of available machinery and equipment, reduce transport costs through extensive utilization of cart transport for intra-organizational transport.

The year's plan calls for continued work on a unified communications network, and for an increased number of automatic telephone stations, radio receivers, televisions, and telephone points. The scope of communications services will be expanded and income of communications organizations will grow by 7.1 percent. Intercity and intraaymag aerial communications lines with a length of approximately 500 kilometers will be established and existing separate communications lines will be consolidated.

Development of Science, Introduction into Production of Scientific and Technical Achievements and Progressive Methods; Protection of Nature and the Environment

The most important tasks set in this area involve concentrating efforts of collectives of scientific research organizations on the study and working out of pressing problems of the country's economic and social development, strengthening the connections between scientific research and experimental operations and production and increasing their practical return and raising their theoretical level.

The plans for the scientific research institutions concerned include goals for studying and resolving questions tied to increasing the population of the best offspring of local strains of livestock and improving the livestock breeds, expanding work on growing seeds for high-quality crops, developing and implementing progressive technology in sectors of the national economy, increasing production efficiency and product quality, expanding production of new types of products, and more.

Basic and applied research will be carried out directed at determining the natural laws of evolution of the country's plant and animal life, rational utilization of natural resources using modern methods, and raising the theoretical level of scientific work conducted in areas of science such as physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology and geology. Also outlined is work to study the future prospects for developing the country's production forces, to realize development of complex directed programs for the most important problems of economic and social development.

There are plans for expanding joint research with scientific research organizations of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Measures will be taken to provide scientific research organizations with skilled personnel and to strengthen their material and technical base.

The plan establishes goals for the organizations concerned to introduce into sectors of the national economy progressive technology, new techniques, mechanization of production processes, assimilation of new types of production and more. On this basis, an income of 24 million tugriks should be reached. Goals have also been set for a total of more than 70,000 people to study and assimilate over 100 different advanced methods for application in the national economy.

Over 70 million tugriks will be used to realize measures to protect nature and the environment, specifically measures for rational utilization of water resources, for the battle against pasture and plant pests and rodents, water protection, soil conservation and forest renewal.

The State Committee for Science and Technology, together with other organizations concerned, should take measures to improve introduction into production of scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods, and also to develop complex directed programs for pressing scientific and technical problems.

Foreign Economic Ties

In the coming year economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries will be developed and expanded.

With the aid of the Soviet Union, broad measures will be realized to expand and strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture, industry, construction, transportation and communications, housing construction and cultural and domestic services. In the coming year over half of the total capital investments in the national economy will be made with the aid of Soviet construction organizations working in our country.

With the technical and economic aid of other CEMA member countries, measures will be realized for construction, expansion and modernization of a number of industrial and agricultural projects.

The country's foreign trade turnover will grow by 6.2 percent; this includes a 6.3 percent increase in exports. Trade with CEMA member countries comprises 96 percent of our country's total foreign trade turnover.

Especially important tasks are complete and quality fulfillment of obligations taken on by our country in agreements and contracts, efficient utilization of the technical and economic aid of fraternal socialist countries, and promptly putting into operation and fully developing the capacities of cooperative projects.

Comrade deputies!

The adoption by the People's Great Hural of the 1983 State Plan to develop the national economy and culture of the MPR and its successful fulfillment are an important step in meeting the goals set by the 18th MPRP Congress.

It must be emphasized that realization of 1983 plan quotas depends directly on fulfillment of all the plan's quantitative and qualitative indicators by every ministry, state committee, department, aymag, city, enterprise and economic organization, while increasing the quality of their work and strictly observing plan and contract discipline.

Further increases in the activity and initiative of the workers on the basis of broad implementation of socialist competition, constant improvement in economic and organizational work, are important conditions for mobilization and utilization of all available reserves in the national economy.

There is no doubt that our country's workers under the leadership of the MPRP will achieve new labor successes in all sectors and sections of building socialism and will fulfill all quantitative and qualitative indicators of the 1983 State Plan.

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E. BYAMBAJAB REPORTS ON MPR STATE BUDGET

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Dec 82 p 4

[Report of E. Byambajab, MPR minister of finance: "On the MPR State Budget for 1983 and Fulfillment of MPR State Budget for 1981" at the 3rd Session, 10th Convocation, of the MPR People's Great Hural; abridged]

[Text] The Fifth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee which was held yesterday considered drafts of the State Plan for Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR and the MPR State Budget for 1983, and did a comprehensive analysis of the key problems in our country's socio-economic development. It then set forth important tasks directed at successful fulfillment of the goals for 1983--the decisive year of the 7th Five-Year Plan.

The conclusions and tasks set forth in the speech given at the Plenum by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, concerning the need for a critical approach to work on the part of management workers in party, state and social organizations, for analysis of one's own work, rational and economical utilization of material resources and intensified control of plan fulfillment, will serve as a directive in fulfilling the plan for 1983--the decisive year of the 7th Five-Year Plan--and for realizing the party's socio-economic policies.

Our people ardently support the measures taken by the party and government; every year they deepen and develop the fruitful cooperation with the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In 1982 alone, capital investments of 4 billion tugriks entered the national economy; as a result the production funds increased by 15.2 percent.

The increase in basic funds permitted a 12 percent increase in the capital-labor ratio over last year. It is anticipated that production will surpass the gross national product by almost 70 million tugriks and the national income by 30 million tugriks. The majority of the increase in national income is due to an increase in national labor productivity.

In accord with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, measures outlined for 1982 to improve the people's well-being are being realized.

With the aim of improving the material well-being and cultural level of rural workers and developing the agricultural economy, beginning in 1982 the procurement prices were raised for several types of livestock products. A system was established for paying additional incentive charges for increases in procurement of livestock products.

In addition, some agricultural associations experiencing financial difficulties were released from their obligation to pay their short-term credit debts--a sum of 77 million tugriks. A system was established starting this year for paying old-age pensions to members of agricultural associations that are equal to those paid to industrial, professional and office workers--for men who have reached age 60 and for women at age 55.

As of 1982 the amount of assistance and other benefits provided to livestock breeders who move permanently with their families to work at agricultural associations and state farms in the eastern and Gobi aymags has increased; monetary assistance is also given to those moving with families to agricultural jobs within their aymag. Workers' financial income will grow this year by almost 6.0 percent.

Retail goods turnover in state and cooperative trade will grow this year by 5.7 percent compared to last year and will amount to 3.7 billion tugriks. Foreign trade turnover will increase by 12.3 percent compared to last year; exports will increase by 15.5 percent.

The income plan for the 1982 MPR State Budget will be met by 100.1 percent. We also expect that the plans for turnover tax, reserve fund payments, profit deductions, net surplus profit and other types of income will be met.

In recent years measures have been taken to increase interest in economical spending and in economy of raw materials and fuel resources. A state plan was set up to implement this, under which 60 percent of the value of materials saved through economy would be included in the material incentive funds of the enterprises and economic organizations and the people responsible for the economizing would receive a prize. In spite of this, the great possibilities offered by economizing on resources are not always taken advantage of.

According to preliminary data for 1982, enterprises that have been converted to the new system of management are expected to show a more rapid rate of growth in volume of production, realization of production, savings, labor productivity, and return on investment than the sector's average, and they should also show a lower use of materials.

The plan for the State Budget was developed according to the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the plan for development of the country's national economy and culture for 1983, taking into consideration maximum rational utilization of resources, overall realization of the policy of economy, achievement of maximum results with the least expenditures, increased labor productivity, strengthened cost-accounting, and increased efficiency and quality of work.

Thanks to the fulfillment of the plan in the first two years of the 7th Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy and Culture, the country's economic potential has grown and efficiency and quality indicators have risen in most sectors of the national economy. As a result, the State Budget was planned with a stepped-up and relatively rapid rate of growth.

The State Budget anticipates income totalling 5,155.6 million tugriks and expenditures totalling 5,145.6 million tugriks; that is, income should exceed expenditures by 10 million tugriks.

The State Budget stipulates an increase in income of 331.2 million tugriks compared to the 1982 plan, with a 7.8 percent increase in the 1983 gross national product and a 7.6 percent increase in the national income.

Revenues from state and cooperative enterprises and economic organizations comprise 99.3 percent of the total income in the State Budget.

Guided by the task set by the party and government for complete implementation of the policy of economy, mobilization and utilization of internal resources, enterprises and economic organizations are expected to decrease production costs and expenses by economizing on raw materials, fuel, power, water and steam. With implementation of this plan, the national economy will receive additional savings of 73.4 million tugriks, 47.8 million of which will enter the State Budget income.

In 1983 socialist savings will increase by 7.9 percent. Profits from sectors of material production will increase by 9.4 percent compared to 1982. To provide this increase in profits and savings, there should be an average decrease in production costs and distribution costs of 1.5 percent in industry; 5.1 percent in agriculture; 0.4-1.5 percent in construction, transportation, trade and procurement and public dining services. A greater than 50 percent increase in profit compared to last year should be provided by decreasing production costs and expenditures. With the aim of strengthening cost-accounting, increasing the material interest of collectives in improving end results of production and services, there is a provision for leaving 35.0 percent of the planned profit, or 739.2 million tugriks, at the discretion of enterprises and economic organizations, to be used to set up material incentive funds, to increase quotas, and to cover deficiencies in working capital, for start-up and adjustment costs for enterprises ready to be put into operation, and for other plan measures.

In 1983 along with expansion and reconstruction of many enterprises and organizations, there are plans to build and put into operation more than 10 large new enterprises; this will be an important step on the road to realizing the tasks of intensifying the process of socialist industrialization set by the 18th MPRP Congress.

Also stipulated is bringing the proportion of industrial production of first category goods to 31.6 percent; the proportion in the mining industry should reach 85.7 percent. This is a stepped-up plan quota.

In 1983 as a result of increased quality of production in industry, there will be an additional accumulation of 38 million tugriks.

Industry will account for 44.6 percent of the gross national product, 31.6 percent of the national income, 49.5 percent of total profit, and almost 30 percent of the revenues in the State Budget.

In the coming year, under the system of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry gross and commodity production will increase by 9.7-17.1 percent and payments to the budget will be 760.4 million tugriks.

The most important tasks of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry are to reach projected capacities in the shortest amount of time, put new enterprises into operation, improve quality of production, increase variety, meet export obligations promptly for quality indicators, and decrease material consumption.

The gross production of the fuel-energy industry will increase by 9.0 percent; the specific expenditure of conventional fuel per unit of electrical power will decrease by 7.44 grams, and per unit of heat by 0.22 grams. The result of this should be a 13.6 percent increase in savings and an 18.7 percent increase in payments into the budget.

Revenues from organizations under the Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry going in the budget will increase by 3.8 percent compared to the previous year.

In 1983 the Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine will reach its projected capacity and as a result its profits will increase by 25 percent.

The gross production of the timber and woodworking industry will increase by 9.1 percent compared to what is expected for 1982; profits will increase and payments into the State Budget will account for 38.7 million tugriks. Also stipulated is an 11.5 percent increase in commodity production of state agricultural organizations, flour-milling enterprises and fodder farms; production costs and expenditures are expected to decrease by 2.2 percent and payments into the budget should increase by 15.4 percent.

The volume of work fulfilled by organizations under the system of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials will increase by 10.9 percent compared to what is expected for this year. Also outlined in the plan for the system of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials is a 1.4 percent decrease in expenditures and a 6.4 percent increase in labor productivity which will provide a 12.3 percent increase in profit and a 19.4 percent increase in payments into the budget.

In 1983 capital investments in the national economy from all financing sources will account for 4,407.8 million tugriks; this includes capital investments from the country's own internal sources of 1,930.0 million tugriks. This is 6.4 percent higher than in the current year.

The State Budget stipulates financing of centralized capital investments of 795.7 million tugriks, which is a 16.7 percent increase over the 1982 plan.

On the basis of improving the use of fleet and run capacity--the basic indicators of motor transport organizations--and increasing their productivity, there will be a 4.0 percent increase in the volume done by transportation means, transport costs will decrease and savings of public transportation organizations will increase.

In connection with the expansion of our country's foreign economic ties, foreign trade turnover will increase by 6.2 percent compared to the current year, the supply of goods and materials for production and technical use will improve, there will be an increase in the volume of realization in trade and material supply organizations, and payments into the State Budget from these organizations will increase by 2.5 percent.

Expenditures in the MPR 1983 State Budget are set at 5,145.6 million tugriks; this is a 6.9 percent increase over 1982. In conjunction with the demands of the country's socio-economic development, there will be an increase in State Budget expenditures of all types.

The State Budget provides for those means necessary for realizing measures for 1983 which correspond to the tasks set by the 18th MPRP Congress for further improvement in the workers' well-being and cultural level.

In 1983 measures will be realized for including members of agricultural associations, who have become invalids or lost their means of support, in the system of state social security, and their pensions and benefits will be increased at the expense of the State Budget.

As a result of realizing these above measures for benefits, the goal set in the party Program in this area will be accomplished.

In 1983 steps will be taken to increase tariff rates for workers in the fuel-energy industry.

With the aim of reinforcing the work force and productivity, there will be an increase in material incentives for workers in the Gobi region and regions with the same status. The plan provides for increasing the number of specialists receiving the Gobi supplement and in 1983 measures will be realized to offer the Gobi supplement to industrial, professional and office workers with higher and secondary specialized education.

Wages for livestock breeders who maintain their livestock population over the winter-spring period will be increased by 30-50 percent. Additional benefits will be offered to management workers and livestock specialists who consistently and actively take part in successful wintering of livestock, and also to livestock breeders who have not allowed any losses to occur in their livestock population or in delivery of offspring.

In 1983 more than 140 million tugriks will be spent from the State Budget for further realization of measures adopted by the party and government in 1981 and 1982 for increasing workers' actual income and for fulfilling the measures mentioned above.

In accord with the measures taken by the party and government to cover the difference in children's clothing costs sold to the population at discount prices, 36.3 million tugriks will be spent. Monetary income of the population will increase by 5.0 percent.

To expand and strengthen the production and technical base of material production sectors, to improve supply of working capital to organizations, to prepare new enterprises to be put into operation and adjust their production, for instruction, apprenticeship and improving skills of workers, application of accounting prices in some organizations, and other goals for financing sectors of the national economy from all sources, 3,101.5 million tugriks will be allocated, including the internal resources of organizations and long-term bank credit--and 1,990 million tugriks from the State Budget.

Allocations from the budget for financing sectors of industry are planned to total 225.6 million tugriks. In 1983 20 million tugriks will be allocated from the State Budget for start-up and adjustment work on enterprises newly put into operation; this is in addition to capital investments.

Allocations for financing of start-up and adjustment work and geological exploration in construction-installation and geological exploration organizations will total 216.6 million tugriks.

Resources allocated by the state for developing agriculture increase every year. Agricultural sectors will receive a total of 755.3 million tugriks from all sources, with 482.9 million tugriks coming from the State Budget.

For financing livestock vaccinations and examinations, incentives for improved quality of production sold to the state, increased allowance for working capital of state farms and fodder farms, compensation for the difference in accounting prices and reimbursement for expenses for fodder and other measures directed at intensive development of livestock breeding and farming, 268 million tugriks have been allocated from the State Budget, 85 million of which are to cover expenses for transporting fodder for agricultural associations. In connection with the increase in procurement prices for several types of livestock products, the state will expend 90 million tugriks in this year's plan. For purchasing grain from agricultural associations at favorable prices and covering losses from operating boilers and dairy farms of some agricultural associations, almost 20 million tugriks have been allocated from the State Budget.

Budget allocations for transportation and communications sectors total 50 million tugriks.

For financing trade and procurement, foreign trade and material and technical supply, 550.3 million tugriks have been allocated.

In connection with the growth in financing of sectors of the national economy, the questions of economy and directed utilization of allocated resources, increased yield from the expended resources and increased production efficiency are becoming crucial tasks of the sectors' ministries, state committees, departments, aymag and city executive committees of the assemblies of people's deputies.

Resources necessary for realizing planned goals for further development of the country's science and culture in 1983 are provided for in the State Budget with an increase of 111.2 million tugriks over 1982; this accounts for 40.9 percent of all expenditures in the State Budget. According to the basic directions, expenditures on social and cultural measures are provided for as follows: 891.3 million tugriks for financing education; 444.1 million tugriks for health care; 209.5 million tugriks for science, culture, sports and physical education; 559 million tugriks for social security and insurance.

In addition to this, state and cooperative enterprises and social organizations are allocating 80 million tugriks of their own resources for social and cultural measures.

Measures are outlined for strengthening the material base of educational institutions; school buildings with a capacity of 9,900 students will be put into operation in cities and rural areas; boarding schools with 2800 beds will be opened; kindergartens with room for 1900 children will be opened. The number of children in boarding schools, kindergartens and nurseries will increase.

Allocations of 43.7 million tugriks more than in the current year will be made for providing all school-age children with a complete secondary education, for raising the general education level of workers, for improving the quality of training of skilled personnel and converting some vocational-technical schools to a system of complete secondary school education, and for some other measures.

In 1983 81.9 million tugriks, including 64.9 million tugriks from the State Budget, will be expended for scientific research institutions to carry out scientific work on 400 different topics and for strengthening their material base.

Taking into account full utilization of internal resources of cultural and arts institutions, increased quality of creative work, and improved arts facilities for the population, financing of these organizations is planned to total 123.5 million tugriks.

Taking into account an increase in the number of people included in the system of state social security and an increase in the number of people receiving benefits and pensions, there is an 8.4 percent increase over the current year planned in the budget for social security.

In connection with strengthening the material base of sanatoriums and rest homes, and an increase in the number of people using these facilities, the social insurance budget will be increased by 4.9 percent.

Our country, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, is directing its efforts toward strengthening peace and international detente; it is making its contribution to defending peace and security among the peoples of Asia and the entire world. Because of our country's peaceful policies, the allocations for defense are the same as for the current year.

As a result of the measures taken for improving the structure of the administrative apparatus of state, social and economic organizations, decreasing

the staff and the amount of money spent on management, the administrative apparatus has been reduced by 3000 staff units, with a savings in salaries of more than 30 million tugriks; work has been organized to transfer the personnel into material production. Due to these measures, management expenditures will remain the same as in the current year.

The goals set by the party and government in the area of economy, increased efficiency and quality, are tied directly to questions of increased responsibility and discipline in organizations and officials at all levels, and intensified intradepartmental and state control.

The 1983 budget and plan reflect the measures tied to optimal distribution of the country's production forces and further development of economic rayons, aymags and cities, taking into account local raw material resources.

Local budgets account for 1792.2 million tugriks, which is a 4.9 percent increase over 1982.

Revenues from state and cooperative enterprises and organizations account for 98.1 percent of the total income of local budgets; revenues from the population account for 1.9 percent. Almost 20 percent of the expenditures in local budgets will be directed at measures to strengthen the material-technical base of agriculture, increase the volume of production of consumer goods, develop personal services for the population and well-designed aymag and somon centers and cities, and other national economy goals.

Local budgets will provide financing for 65.7 percent of all allocations stipulated in the State Budget for social and cultural measures. This is evidence of the increased role of local executive administrations in conducting local social and cultural activities.

In connection with the fact that the MPR 1983 State Budget is based on stepped-up income and more economical expenditures, ministries of sectors, state committees, departments, central economic agencies, executive committees of the assemblies of people's deputies, all enterprises, economic organizations and social and cultural institutions must focus their attention from the very beginning of the year on certain fulfillment of the State Budget obligations.

Complete utilization of internal economic reserves and material, monetary and manpower resources, an increased role for socialist competition as a source of achieving high goals, and management using economical methods, are all important conditions for fulfilling the 1983 State Budget and Plan.

For confirmation of the current session, we have a report on the fulfillment of the 1981 MPR State Budget.

In the 1981 MPR State Budget, income totalled 4369.3 million tugriks and expenditures totalled 4269.9 million tugriks; income exceeded expenditures by 99.4 million tugriks.

Revenues from socialist economy accounted for 99.2 percent of the total income in 1981; 41 percent of the income was directed for social and cultural measures

and 37.7 percent for financing of the national economy.

Increased responsibility and discipline in all phases of production, constant improvement in the style and methods of managing the national economy, and broad development of workers' creative initiative are the most important goals for fulfilling the 1983 State Plan and Budget in qualitative and quantitative indicators.

There is no doubt that regular fulfillment by the country's workers of the plan for developing the national economy and culture, and the State Budget for 1983--the decisive year of the 7th Five-Year Plan--will be an important new step in building a material and technical base for socialism in our country.

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